

# Gender in African NDCs: Towards Transformation



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
**Climate Change,  
Agriculture and  
Food Security**



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# Context: Closing the Gender Gap in African Agriculture under Climate Change

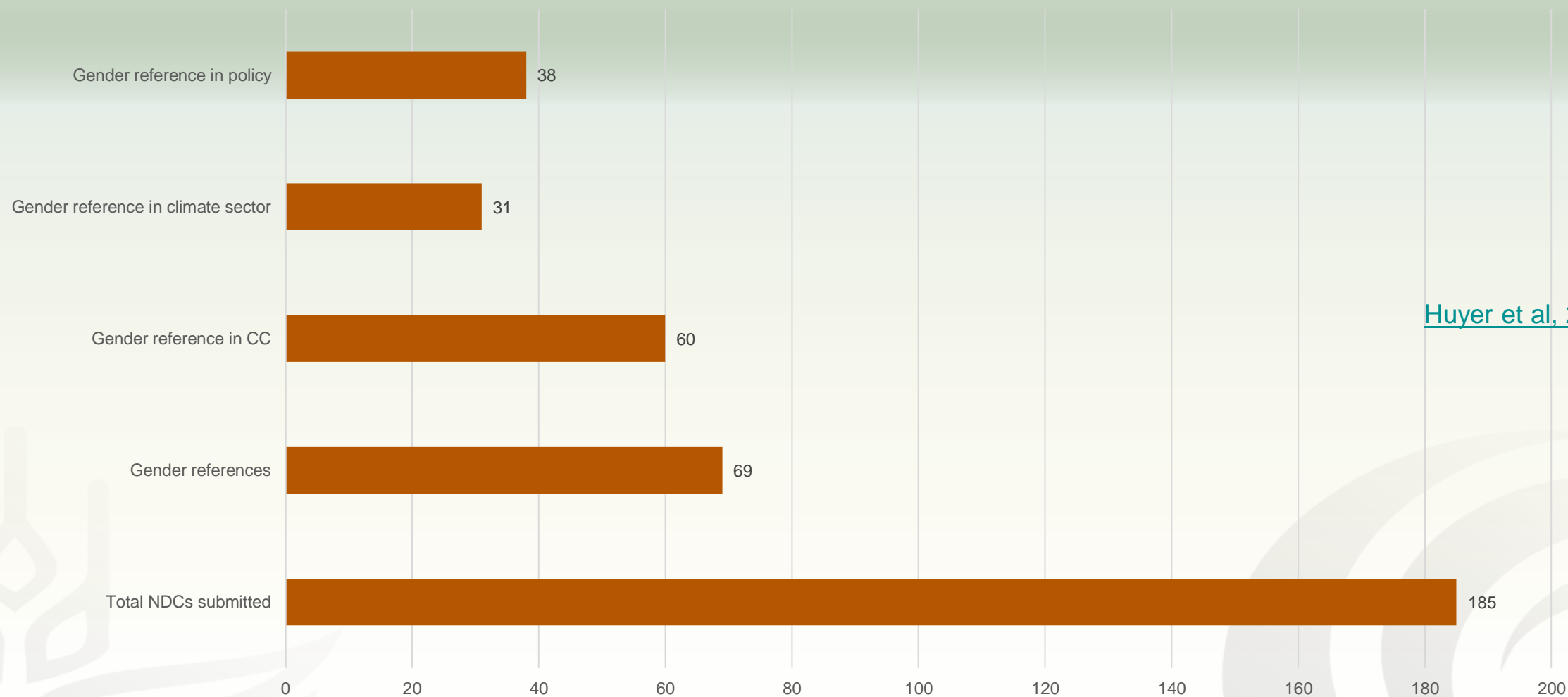
- Women play a significant role in African agriculture
- Significant strides have been made in gender equality in the sector
- More than 50% of the agricultural activities are performed by women and they produce about 60-70% of the food in the region.
- But constraints remain:
  - Less access to resources, information, technology and credit
  - Gender productivity gaps in Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda were 18.6%, 27.4%, and 30.6%, respectively
  - UN Women and the World Bank estimate the [gender gap in productivity](#) costs \$100 million in Malawi, \$105 million in Tanzania, and \$67 million in Uganda per year.

Important gender aspects of climate change and agriculture include reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of women and youth, supporting their coping strategies and survival skills, and promoting their adaptation and mitigation capacity.



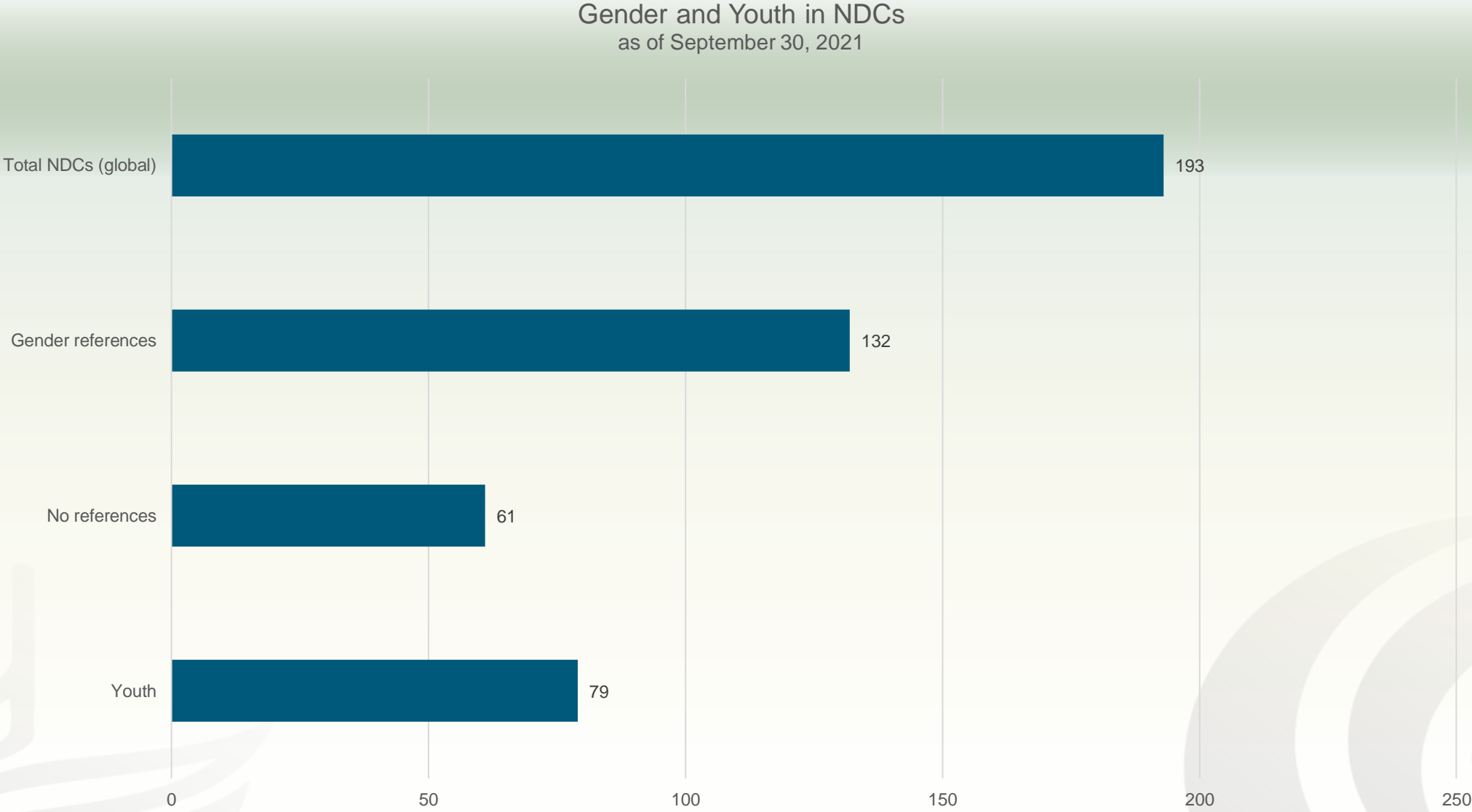
# Analysis as of November 2019

Gender in NDCs  
as of November 2019

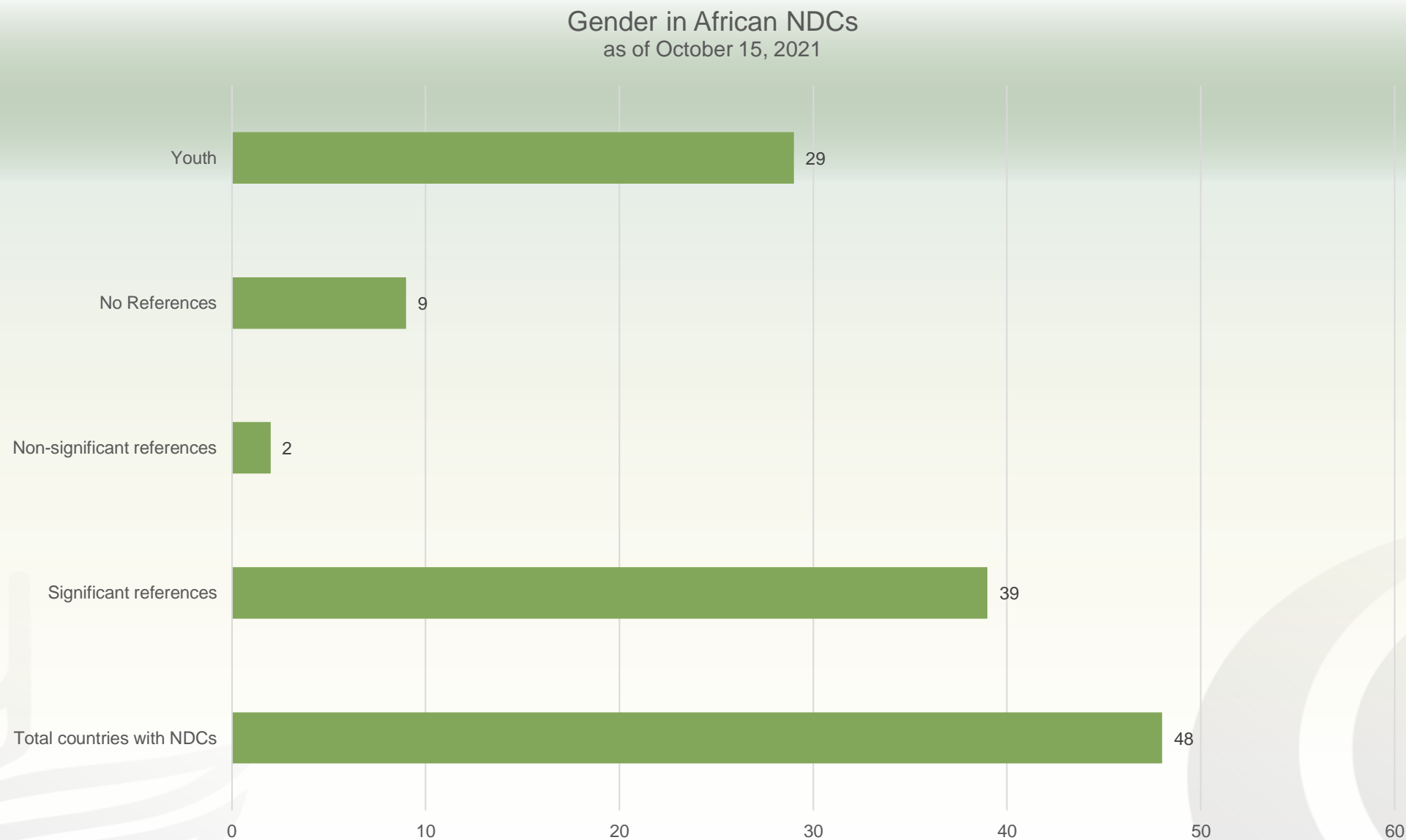


[Huyer et al, 2020](#)

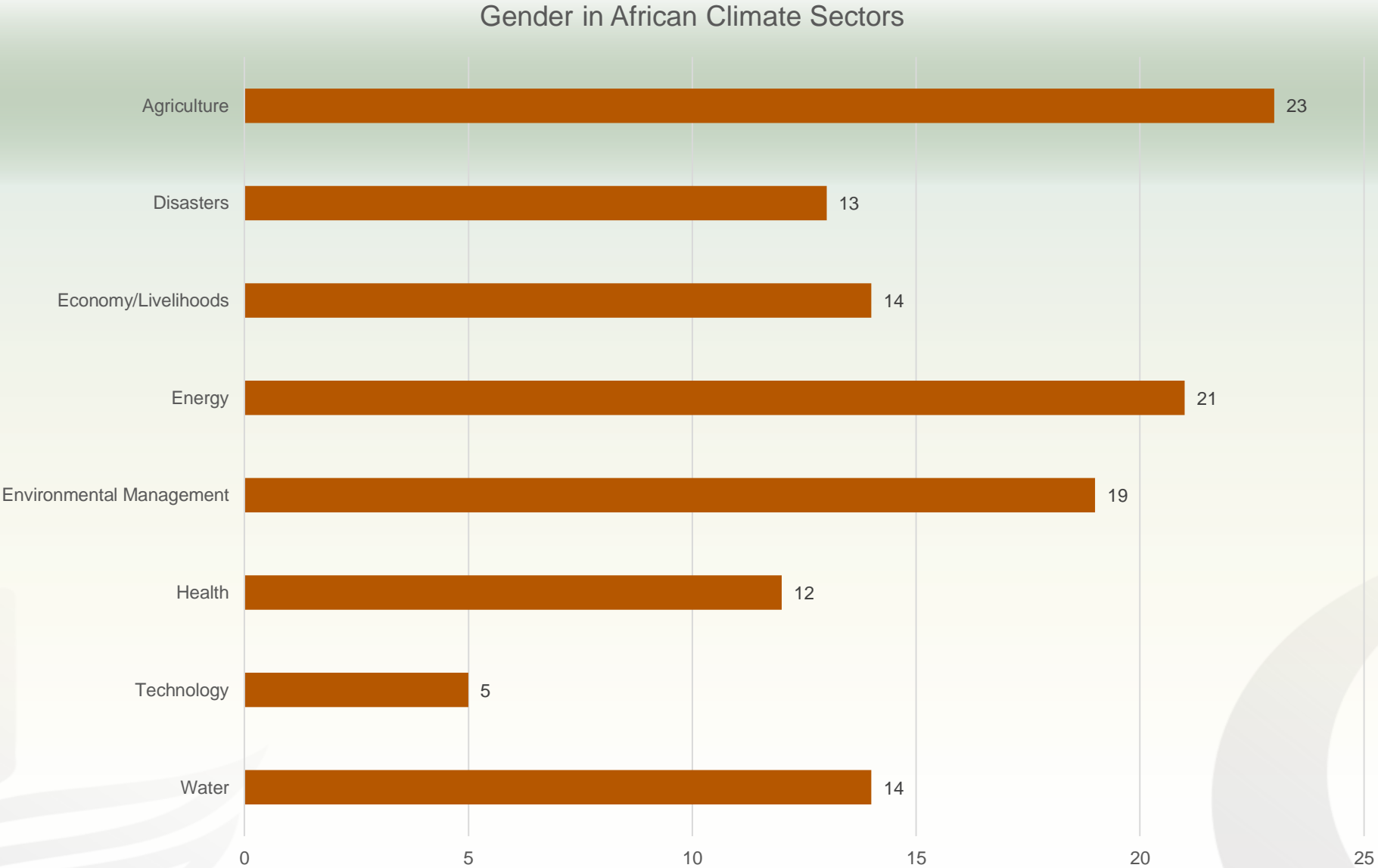
# Sea change in the updated NDCs



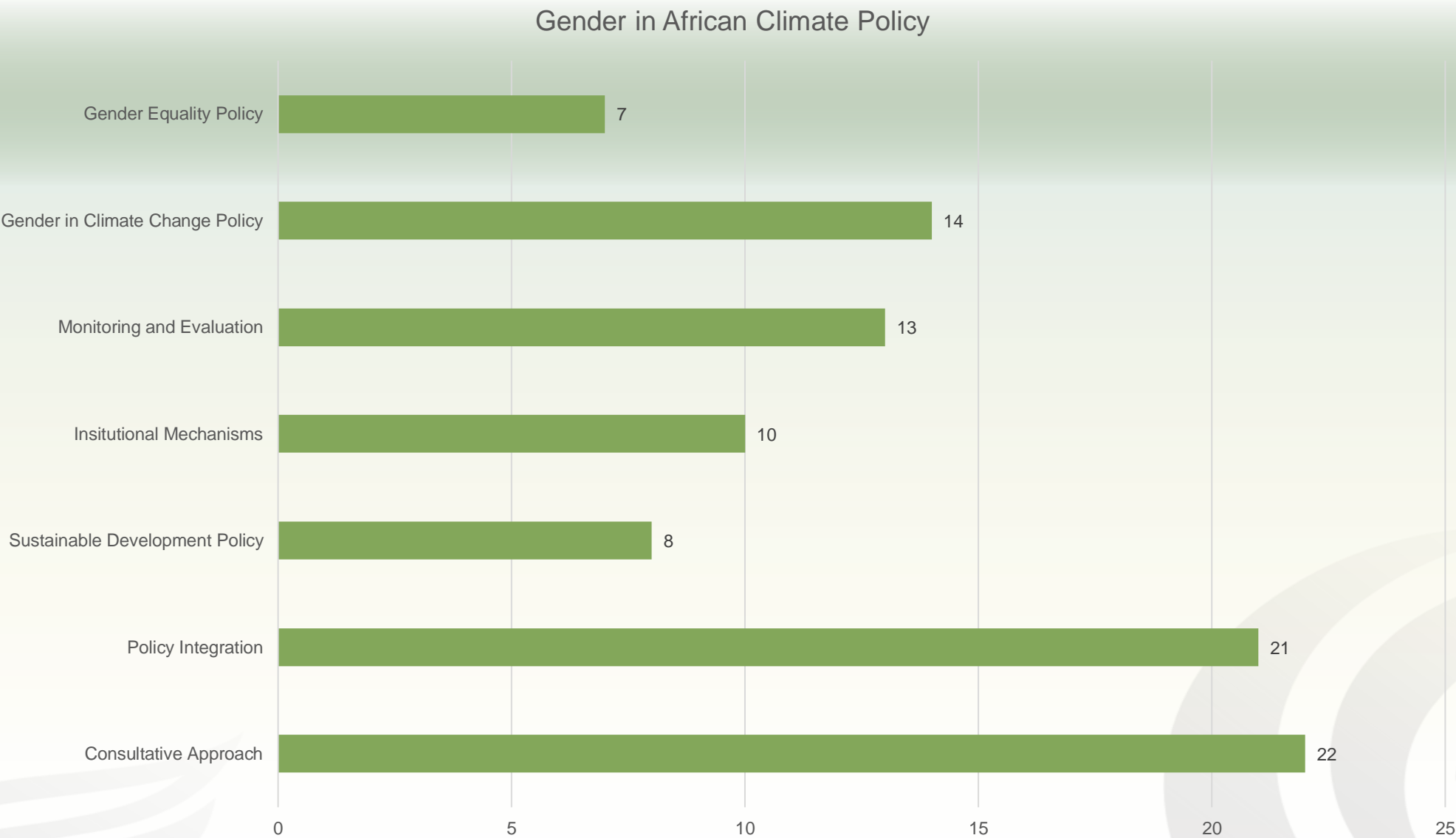
# Gender in African NDCs



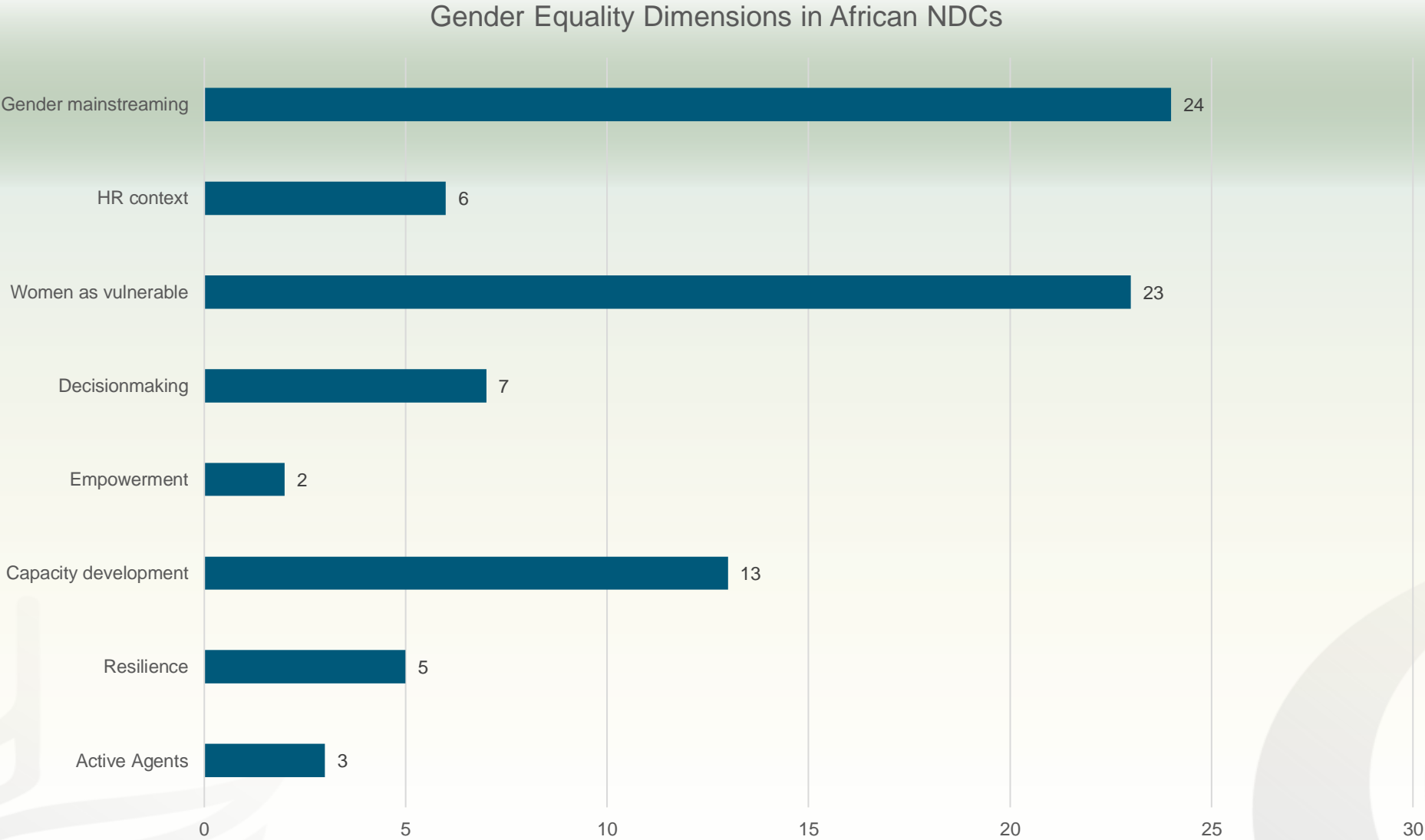
# Gender in African Climate Sectors



# Gender in African Climate Policy



# Gender Equality in African NDCs





# Models for Integration: Gender

## Papua New Guinea

- Crosscutting statement:

The commitment here seeks to ensure a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach in all related planning, programming, and implementation. This includes the participation of men, women, youths, and vulnerable groups in consultations, planning, decision making and implementation in the identified sectors, as well as ensuring men, women and youths have opportunities to develop sustainable low-carbon livelihoods.

- Gender and Social Inclusion in the Means of Implementation

## Costa Rica

Both climate policies and the actions that derive from them will base themselves in the country's historical commitment to universal human rights and gender equality principles. Costa Rica favors a transformational approach to gender in public climate change policy, and supports the participation of women in policy making and climate actions implementation.

# Models for Integration: Gender

## Chile

- ...decrease or eradicate existing gender gaps, and recognize the role of women as “agents of change”, capable of providing significant contributions in climate action

## Benin

- Promoting capacity-building and knowledge-sharing as regards climate change, through awareness-raising activities, risk management and the development of gender-sensitive policies

## Sri Lanka

- Invest in gender-responsive training, promote more entrepreneurial skills among women and provide access to technology and finance that supports their participation.

## Seychelles

- Seychelles' long-term vision is to minimise the impacts of climate change through concerted and proactive action at all levels of society. This vision is nested in the country's broader aspiration of sustainable development: finding strategies to realise the nation's economic, social and cultural potential through an innovative, knowledge-led and gender-sensitive approach. Key gaps were identified alongside proposed recommendations to ensure a gender-responsive NDC that is all-inclusive and addresses issues of inequality across sectors and different levels of decision making.

# Models for Integration: Youth

## Eswatini

1. Build capacity of youth in climate policy development, accessing climate finance, to engage in income generating climate action including manufacturing of energy efficient technologies, retail and repair services, climate smart livestock practices, urban gardening, rainwater harvesting, sustainable api-culture, greenhouse farming and innovative agriculture technologies, agri-business, agroecological practices, agri-processing, water resource management technologies, water conveyance, waste management, green industrial processes, bottling and water purification and retrofitting buildings
2. Enhance participation of youth in decision making including in policies and projects development
3. Promote entrepreneurship skills in climate smart technologies including renewable energy retail and repair, agriculture value chain, recycling and community waste solutions
4. Create youth led community centric awareness programmes on climate change adaptation and mitigation
5. Promote innovation in climate smart technologies including through innovation challenges and awards for solutions

# Gaps:

- Monitoring and implementation indicators – only a few NDCs integrate gender
- Gender budgeting – or other strategies to integrate gender and youth into implementation
- Inclusive climate finance for women at the local level
- Transportation – needs to be safe, affordable and available for transport of goods to market
- Fisheries and aquaculture – a gap for women and youth
- Technology and digital solutions (i.e. mobile money) for women



# Thank you.

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